REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

REVENUE YEAR 1901-1902

WITH

APPENDICES.

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From

The Honourable Mr. J. POLLEN, LL.D., I. C. S.,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári;

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Camp Calcutta, 22nd December 1902.

Sir,

INTRODUCTION.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the Revenue year 1901-1902 ending 31st July 1902. It has been prepared in accordance with instructions issued by the Government of India in their letter No. 2451-Ex., dated the 7th May 1901, embodied in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8157, dated the 21st November 1901, and in accordance with the further instructions contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4921, dated the 17th July 1902.

Changes in the personnel.

2. I was in charge of the Department from the 1st August 1901 to the 31st May 1902 when I proceeded to England in Political charge of certain selected representative guests of the Crown from the various Provinces of India to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor. I handed over charge of my office to Mr. E. Lawrence, I. C. S., who remained in charge of the Department till the end of the year.

OPIUM IMPORTS.

Exports from scales.

Exports to places outside the Presidency.

3. During the year under report the exports from the Agencies to other Presidencies and States outside the Bombay Presidency were 397 chests (376½ duty-paid and 20½ duty-free) and the duty collections were Rs. 2,63,550, showing a net decrease of 272½ chests and Rs. 1,90,400 duty compared with the previous year, as shown in Appendix 1. This decrease is mainly due to the fact that there were no exports direct from the scales to the Madras Presidency because all opium required for that Presidency is now purchased by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, in the Bombay market and regularly supplied to that Presidency as directed in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3889, dated the 19th June 1900. The quantity so supplied during the year is shown in Appendix 3. The Nizam's territory and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts show decreases, respectively, of 1½ and 36 chests with corresponding decreases of Rs. 1,050 and Rs. 25,200 in duty collections. The duty-free exports show a decrease of ½ chest only.

Exports from Agencies to Bombay and other places in the Presidency.

4. The exports from the Agencies to Bombay and other places in the Presidency on payment of duty, were as shown in Appendix 1—18,923 chests as against 21,461 chests in the previous year, a decrease of 2,538 chests. This decrease is chiefly due to smaller exports to China and also to smaller imports for home consumption. The causes of this decrease are explained in paragraphs 10 and 17. The duty-free exports for consumption in Native States entitled to full remission were 70 chests against 86 chests in the previous year as shown in Appendix 2.

Exports from Malwa and other Agencies.

5. Comparing the exports from each Agency in Malwa during the year under report with those during the preceding year, Rutlám alone shows an increase of 243½ chests, while all other Agencies show decreases—Ujjain of 1,013½ chests, Mandesar of 784½ chests, Chitor of 601 chests, Bhopal of 576 chests, and Dhar, Indore and Jaora of 191½, 156 and 83 chests, respectively. Ahmedabad shows an increase of 608 chests as compared with the previous year. As has been the case for some years past, there were no exports from the Ajmere Agency during the year under report.

OPIUM IMPORTS.

Opium passed from Ahmedabad scales.

6. Of the duty-paid opium brought to the Ahmedabad scales during the year under report, 597½ chests consisted of Baroda-grown opium and 6 chests of Dungarpur opium. The former were exported to China and the latter utilized by the opium farmer of Ahmedabad for local consumption. There were no such imports of Baroda and Dungarpur duty-paid opium during the previous year. The imports from Dungarpur of duty-free opium rose from ½ chest to 5 chests.

Chests cleared from the scales and actual imports into Bombay and actual duty realizations.

7. It will be seen from Appendix 2 and the subsidiary appendices marked 2 (*a*) and 2 (*b*) that the actual arrivals in the Bombay Presidency during the year under report including duty-free imports were 18,556½ chests or 3,167½ chests less than in the previous year, while the decrease in the duty collections was Rs. 15,71,450. The causes of this decrease are explained fully in paragraphs 10 and 17 of this report.

DISTRIBUTION.

Bombay Central Warehouse Accounts.

8. Appendix 3 shows in detail the transactions at the Bombay Opium Warehouse during the year under report. It will be seen from this that 18,368½ chests were imported and lodged in the warehouse during the year of report against 21,469 chests in the previous year. Out of this and of the balance of 1,097½ chests actually on hand on the 1st August 1901, 17,582½ chests were exported to China, and 25½ to Zanzibar and other African ports. There were no exports to Cochin and Allepey because these places have since July 1901 been supplied with opium by the Madras Government and are still being so supplied. 121 chests were sold to the several Native States in this Presidency, 433 chests were sold to the opium farmers in the British Districts, 273 chests were purchased for supply to Government Depôts in this Presidency and 551 chests for supply to the Madras Government. Thus there remained the book balance of 480 chests on the 31st July 1902. The balance of opium actually found in stock in the warehouse on the 31st July last was, however, 12½ chests short of the book balance referred to. The shortage is due chiefly to dryage and to some extent to the system of percentage weighment at the scales. However, the rate of shortage is only 3 tolás and 104 grains per chest on all opium lodged in the warehouse during the year under report as compared with 4 tolás and 14 grains per chest in the last year and 4 tolás and 29 grains and 4 tolás and 109 grains in 1899-1900 and 1898-1899, respectively. The improvement is partly due to the increased vigilance now being exercised by the staff of the Opium Department to prevent pilfering of the drug both from the warehouse and during the transit of chests and partly to the more accurate weighments at the scales in Málwa.

Imports direct from scales by Native States and Farmers of British districts under duty-paid and duty-free passes.

Total stock for home consumption.

9. In addition to the quantity of opium referred to in the preceding paragraph as having been sold during the year from the Bombay Opium Warehouse to the Opium Farmers of the British Districts and Native States for home consumption, 190 chests as shown in Appendix 2 were imported direct from the scales by some of the Native States entitled to full or partial remission of duty and by some of the Opium Farmers of the selection districts. Thus the total stock for home consumption throughout the Bombay Presidency in the year under report was 1,017 chests (including 70 chests imported free of duty by Native States) as against 1,019½ chests in the previous year.

Export to China.

10. The exports to China during each of the past ten years are shown in the margin. Those for the year under report were less by 3,097½ chests than in the previous year and by 7,818 chests than in 1899-1900. The decrease during the year under report was due to diminished consumption of Málwa opium in China. There existed a general belief that the outturn of opium in Málwa during the year amounted to only 20,000 chests. Consequently the prices in the market continued high with the result that the exporters had to reduce their shipments considerably.

	Chests.
1892-93	25,243½
1893-94	31,233
1894-95	29,288
1895-96	21,693
1896-97	22,289½
1897-98	16,676
1898-99	29,891
1899-1900 ...	25,400½
1900-1901 ...	20,680
1901-1902 ...	17,582½

Opium prices in China, Bombay and Calcutta.

11. Appendix 4 shows the prices of opium ruling in the Bombay, Hongkong, Shanghai and Calcutta markets in each month of the year 1901-1902. From this it will be seen that the average prices of opium in the Bombay market during the year under report have been Rs. 1,251 per chest for new

DISTRIBUTION.

opium and Rs. 1,300 per chest for old opium against Rs. 1,284 and Rs. 1,250 per chest of new and old opium respectively in the preceding year. The prices include the duty fixed for exports by sea to China and other foreign countries.

Standard of weight used for purposes of accounts.

12. The standard of weight adopted in retailing opium and in keeping the opium accounts at Government depôts, and those rendered by farmers and Native States throughout the Presidency is pounds, tolas and grains, each pound containing 40 tolas and each tola 180 grains.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

BRITISH DISTRICTS.

Government stock and purchases.

13. Government bought in the year under report 273 chests, the price paid therefor being Rs. 3,98,224 and the weight of the opium brought to account 37,158 lbs., the average price per pound being Rs. 10-11-6 as against Rs. 10-6-10 in the previous year. The balance in the depôts at the opening of the year was 19,956 lbs. valued at Rs. 2,08,592. The total stock of the year including the opening balance was 57,155* lbs. of the aggregate value of Rs. 607,285, giving an average cost of Rs. 10-10-0 compared with Rs. 10-9-2 in the previous year.

Issues from Government Depôts

14. The issues from the Government Depôts during the year were 37,048 lbs., of which 24,536 lbs. were supplied to British licensed retailers, 2 lbs. to the Commissariat Department and 12,510 lbs. were sold to Native Chiefs. The realizations were Rs. 4,39,997, of which Rs. 21,962 were adjusted by credit to sale proceeds and debit to "Refunds and Drawbacks" on account of remission of pass fee in favour of the Native Chiefs to whom the opium was supplied. The prime cost of the opium sold was Rs. 391,555. Deducting from the realizations the expenditure of Rs. 4,04,600 detailed in the margin, the net profit to Government was Rs. 35,397 against Rs. 31,629 in the previous year.

	Rs.
(1) Prime cost	3,91,555
(2) Value of 340 lbs. written off as loss from wastage and dryage in the Depôts	3,614
(3) Charges incurred on account of transport of opium from Bombay to up-country Depôts	6,373
(4) Cost of the maintenance of the Government Depôts at Sádra and Pálanpur	3,058
	4,04,600

Closing Balance.

15. Deducting the issues and the loss by dryage from the opening balance and the purchases, there remained in stock in the Government Depôts at the end of the year 19,767 lbs. valued at Rs. 2,12,116.

RETAIL TRANSACTIONS.

BRITISH DISTRICTS.

Quantities placed on sale.

16. The total quantity of opium placed on sale at the shops in British Districts, excluding unsold Stocks taken over at the beginning of the year by the incoming from the out-going farmers which do not pass through the Government accounts, was as under:—

	Lbs.
Issued from Government Depôts as per paragraph 14 ...	24,536
Imported by licensees direct from Málwa (26½ chests) ...	3,607
Purchased by licensees in the Bombay market as per Appendix 3 (433 chests)	58,936
	87,079

Quantities sold.

17. Appendix 5 shows the quantities of opium actually passed into consumption, the rate of consumption per head of population, the number of shops licensed for the sale of opium and the number of licenses granted to medical practitioners in each British District during the year under report. From this it will be seen that the total licit sales of opium in British Districts fell from 92,917 lbs. to 89,005 lbs., a decrease of 3,912 lbs. The decrease was almost general throughout the Presidency, but the most noticeable decreases were the following:—Ahmedabad (1,034 lbs.), Kaira (578 lbs.), Panch Maháls (510 lbs.), Sátára (373 lbs.), Broach (314 lbs.), Sholápur and Dhárwár (287 lbs. each) and Násik (263 lbs.).

Causes of increase and decrease.

These decreases are chiefly attributed to the continuance of famine conditions and to the decrease in the number of opium-eaters consequent on distress caused during the last three or four years by plague, famine and scarcity.

* Includes 41 lbs. purchased for Rs. 469 by officers other than the Collector of Customs and Opium, Bombay.

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

Causes of decrease in the districts where separate or single shop system prevails.

In the marginally noted eight districts, however, where the separate or single shop system has been introduced since 1st August 1901 under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4167, dated the 17th June 1901, the decreases are attributed, in addition to the above causes, to the withdrawal of the condition binding retail-vendors not to sell opium at rates exceeding the maxima prices fixed by Government. Under the new system the competitors bid higher fees for shops than in previous years, and owing to this cause and the withdrawal of the condition as to maxima prices referred to above, the prices charged by the shop-keepers were so high that the poorer classes could not afford to buy. The price charged in these eight districts during the year varied from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 per lb., whereas the price had only been Rs. 14 per lb. before the separate shop system was introduced. Bombay shows an increase of 463 lbs. This is due partly to there having been a considerable falling off in sales in 1900-1901 and partly to a comparatively good season and the continued excellent management of the farm and the vigilance of the Preventive Staff during the year under report.

Bijápur.
Belgaum.
Dhárwár.
Kanára.
Ratnágiri.
Sátárá.
Tháná.
Kolába.

Number of shops opened for the sale of opium.

18. The total number of opium shops opened during the year under report was 1,130 against 1,151 in the previous year showing a decrease of 21 licenses.

Licenses to Medical Practitioners.

19. In addition to the shops for the retail sale of opium shown in the preceding paragraph 438 licenses were granted in the year under report against 458 in the previous year for the possession and sale of opium and certain preparations thereof, for medical purposes only, to medical practitioners, druggists, &c., in the districts mentioned in Appendix 5.

NATIVE STATES supplied through Government.

20. As in former reports, in discussing the transactions in the Native States under the Bombay Presidency, it is convenient to begin with those States whose supplies are obtained through the British Government and have been included in the total Government stock receipts accounted for above in paragraphs 8 and 9, leaving Baroda, which itself grows the poppy and manufactures opium both for export and for home consumption, to be dealt with separately.

Quantities supplied.

21. It will be seen from Appendix 10 that 41,429 lbs. of opium were indented for by the several Native States mentioned therein during the year under report on payment of duty. Adding to these the duty-free imports by those States of 70 chests amounting to 9,527 lbs. referred to in paragraph 4 of the Report and distributed as per margin, the total quantity of opium supplied to those States was 50,956 lbs. as shown in the margin compared with 58,416 lbs. in the previous year and 66,246 lbs. in the year 1899-1900.

	Chests.	Lbs.
Pálanpur	45½	6,193
Mahi Kántha	13½	1,837
Rewa Kántha	11	1,497
	70	9,527

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Total
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	Lbs.
Cutch	7,962
Káthiáwár	26,683
Pálanpur	7,153
Mahi Kántha	2,118
Rewa Kántha	2,041
Cambay...	1,633
Other States	3,366
	50,956

Quantities sold.

22. Information regarding the quantities sold out of these stocks is furnished in the accounts rendered by the Darbárs as indicated in column 11 of Appendix 6. Differences between the quantities indented for as shown in the preceding paragraph and those actually credited in the accounts are due to the fact that purchases made at the end of one year sometimes do not appear in the Darbár accounts till after the beginning of the next year.

Native States in Gujarát and other petty States in the Presidency.

23. Appendix 6 shows the accounts of opium transactions of the principal Native States in Gujarát and also of other petty States in the Presidency. All the States mentioned therein show decreases in the sales and consumption of opium in the year under report as compared with the previous year. Káthiáwár shows a decrease of 3,618 lbs., Cutch of 1,781 lbs., Pálanpur of 2,096 lbs., Mahi Kántha of 549 lbs., Rewa Kántha of 392 lbs., and Cambay of

DISTRIBUTION.

Causes of decrease.

118 lbs. These decreases are also, like those in the British districts, attributed to the continuance of famine conditions and to the consequent decrease in the number of opium consumers. The decreases in other States are slight and do not call for any special remarks.

Baroda.

24. It will be seen from the statistics in Appendix 7 that in the year under report, the area under poppy cultivation in the Native State of Baroda was 11,964 acres as against 6,982 acres in the previous year, and 4 acres in the year 1899-1900. The average area under cultivation during the three years ending 1898-99 was 4,153 acres. The large increase in the year under report is reported to be due to good rains and liberal grants of Takávi advances. As the cultivation of opium depends on well irrigation, and good and sufficient water was available in wells, the people were encouraged to cultivate poppy on a larger scale during the year. The exports during the year to Bombay for exportation thence to China were 597½ chests as stated in paragraph 6 of the Report. There were no exports of the Baroda-grown opium during the previous year. The stocks of opium on hand at the end of the year have decreased from 217,479 lbs. to 200,752 lbs.

25. The total licit sales of opium in the four main divisions of His Highness the Gáikwár's dominions during the year under report amounted to 23,957 lbs. against 26,825 lbs. in the previous year, a decrease of 2,868 lbs. This decrease is noticeable in all the four divisions, but is greatest in the Kádi Division and is due to the impoverished condition of the people on account of bad years succeeding the famine year. For the same reason the rate of licit consumption per head of population was during the year smaller than in the two preceding years. It was ·38 tola per head in Navsári, 1·07 tolas per head in Baroda and ·40 and 1·21 tolas per head in Kádi and Amreli Divisions respectively.

Realizations. Total Receipts, Imperial and Provincial.

26. The total Imperial Revenue from Opium for the year under report was Rs. 93,76,982, as detailed in Appendix 8, against Rs. 1,09,36,277 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 15,59,295. This decrease is due to causes already explained in paragraphs 10 and 17 above. The Provincial share Rs. 1,92,160 together with the addition of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned by Government of India to recoup the loss of a part of the Excise Revenue on account of confiscated opium supplied to the Patna and Gazipur Opium Factories was less by Rs. 5,638 than the previous year.

EXCISE OPIUM REVENUE.

Total Realizations.

27. The total Excise Opium receipts for the year under report were Rs. 7,68,640 as compared with Rs. 7,91,193 in the previous year as shown in Appendix 9. This includes Rs. 1,33,029, which is net duty on opium supplied to Native States, shown in Appendix 10 of the Report. Causes of the decrease of Rs. 22,553 in the year under Report have been given in paragraph 17 above.

EXPENDITURE.

28. The expenditure on account of a portion of the Opium Establishment employed in the Bombay City and at the Ahmedabad Agency (debited to the Imperial head "Opium") amounted to Rs. 26,296 against Rs. 25,998 during the preceding year. The only permanent Excise Preventive Establishment employed exclusively for opium work is the establishment entertained in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 8,556 per annum. The opium work in the districts, such as examination of opium shops, has been done as heretofore by the Abkári Establishments as a regular part of their ordinary duty. The work of prevention and detection of cases of opium smuggling from the Native States has been entrusted to the New Opium Preventive Establishment. The expenditure incurred on this account during the year under report was Rs. 89,726. To meet this Rs. 98,100 were recovered as contributions from the Opium Farmers who obtained their farms on the selection system.

29. In addition to the expenditure debited to the Imperial head "Opium" and to "Excise" compensation amounting to Rs. 45,865 as shown in the margin is annually paid to the Chief of Pálanpur and to the Tálukdars in the Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kantha Agencies for loss of transit duties on opium.

	Rs.
Pálanpur ...	... 31,500
Mahi Kántha	... 7,228
Rewa Kántha	... 7,137
	45,865

OFFENCES.

NUMBER OF CASES ADJUDICATED. British Districts and Native States.

30. It will be seen from Appendix 11 that 336 opium cases were brought up for trial in the British Districts and 58 in the Native States during the year under report, against 249 cases in the former and 85 in the latter during the previous year. In the majority of these cases convictions were obtained and only a few of the accused persons, *viz.*, 52 in the British Districts and 12 in the Native States, were either acquitted or discharged owing to want of sufficient evidence to secure a conviction. Of the total quantity of opium siezed in these cases, *viz.*, 389 lbs., 282 lbs. were seized in the British Districts and 107 lbs. in the Native States, showing a decrease of 59 lbs. in the former and an increase of 28 lbs. in the latter, respectively. Out of the fines adjudged in these cases, Rs. 4,549 were recovered in the British Districts and Rs. 754 in the Native States during the year under report.

Cases in which the quantity of opium seized exceeded 40 lbs. or in which some important captures were made.

31. Though during the year under report only one case was detected in which the quantity of contraband opium seized exceeded 40 lbs., yet there were other cases of equal or even greater importance owing to the fact that some clever captures of noted smugglers were effected therein. Some of these are summarized below:—

(1) In November 1901 a large seizure of 88 lbs. of Málwa opium was effected at Runmali in the Pimpalner Táluka of the Khándesh District. The opium was brought all the way from Jodhpur by road in a cart by three Marwarees, all of whom were convicted and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year each. The capture was the result of a piece of amateur detection effected by one Laxman Bhawan Bhil, Civil Pensioner, and was as rare as it was admirable. A total reward of Rs. 300 was granted in this case.

(2) On the 16th March 1902, Mr. Sheriár J. Talyárkhan, Chief Opium Inspector, received information at Ahmedabad that two Banjárás had imported opium from Dangarpur and buried it in the fields outside the city. Thereupon he directed Informer Maganlal Gagalbhai to enter into negotiations with these men for the purchase of opium, and the preliminary arrangements for the capture having been made, he succeeded in arresting the Banjárás with the help of Mr. H. Ballantine, Inspector, B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, and of a party of the Opium Police. The Banjárás were convicted and sentenced to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment each. The total quantity of opium seized was 23 lbs. and 30 tolas.

(3) In another case the same Inspector, Mr. Talyárkhan, on receipt of information that the opium farmer of the I'dar State was clandestinely importing opium from that State into the British territory, kept a watch over his movements, and with the help of Mr. H. Ballantine and a party of the Opium Police succeeded in arresting him on the 14th February last and found 11 lbs. and 39 tolas of opium in his possession. The accused, Gopal Harjiwan, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months. This was an important case, seeing that the smuggler was an opium farmer. He seems to have carried on his nefarious trade of smuggling opium into the Ahmedabad District with the utmost secrecy combined with audacity.

(4) Mr. J. Dyas, Opium Inspector, Bhusáwal, with Mr. Kuverji Dárásha, A'bkári Inspector, searched on the 5th July last the house of a Banjárá in Cháhardi in the Chopda Táluka of Khándesh and found 30 lbs. of opium. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and to suffer three months' simple imprisonment. The accused in this case was a determined smuggler and had been previously twice convicted and punished for importing and possessing contraband opium. He had hardly been out of jail a month when he was again arrested (as explained above) with such a large quantity of opium in his possession.

THE NEW OPIUM PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

32. The full strength of the New Opium Preventive Establishment was sanctioned under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7532, dated the 25th October 1901, and it now consists of 1 Chief Inspector, 3 Inspectors, 1 Assistant Inspector, 7 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Informers, 4 Jamadars, 22 Detectives, 57 Head Constables, 85 Constables, 1 Risaldar, 1 Duffedar, 1 Mounted Jamadar

and 25 Sowars, besides an Office establishment of one Head Clerk, 2 Clerks, 1 Naik and 4 Peons. Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir, who held the appointment of the Superintendent and Assistant to the Commissioner of Opium, continued to be at the head of this Branch from 1st August 1901 to the 29th June 1902, when he was appointed to the post of Assistant Collector, Bombay A'bkári Department. He was succeeded in the Opium Department by Mr. Lorimer, who continued to hold charge for the rest of the year.

The operations of this New Force were confined during the year under report to Khándesh, Násik, Thána, Káira, Panch Maháls and Ahmedabad Districts. In the Khándesh, Násik and Thána Districts attention was chiefly directed to watching some of the Railway lines, and men were posted for this purpose at the most important Railway Junction Stations, *viz.*, Bhusával, Manmár and Kalyán, while in some parts of Khándesh and in other districts the energies of the Department were concentrated mainly on the task of closely watching the frontiers of the adjoining Native States. The establishment so employed detected during the year 143 cases relating to offences under the Opium Act, convictions being obtained in all but six cases. The total quantity of opium seized was 132 lbs., against 274 lbs. in the previous year.

The Opium Preventive Service has hardly had a fair trial, because many of the districts (especially those near the frontiers of Native States) were suffering acutely from the after-effects of the severe famine. But in spite of these conditions some very important cases, such as those referred to in paragraph 31 above, were detected during the year. The Preventive Establishment further detected with success 258 cases under the A'bkári and Salt Acts.

Mr. Lorimer since he has taken charge of his appointment has devoted his attention more particularly to strengthening posts on the Khándesh border, and a new post has been established at Palasner on the Khándesh-Holkar Frontier, and the one at Chopda has been strengthened. Towards the close of the year the Samera Post on the Idár-Dungarpur Frontier in the Mahi Kántha Agency was taken over by this Department under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3741, dated the 3rd June last, and was also materially strengthened.

33. I append as usual a short note (Appendix 12) showing the corrections and alterations necessary to render the Chapter (No. VI of 1900 Edition) of the Government of India Opium Memorandum relating to this Presidency correct with reference to the facts and figures of the year under report.

General Remarks.

34. Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir Taleyárkhan worked throughout the year with his usual zeal, ability, and anxious devotion to duty, and I have to bring to notice the names of the following as having done good service in the Department :—

Mr. S. J. Talyárkhan.
„ J. Dyas.
„ Bapooji C. Moola.
„ Byramji H. Lyewala.
Jamadar Kaikhasru Bomanji.
Acting Jamadar Khandubhai Shankerji.

Amongst officers of other Departments who have readily rendered the Special Opium Branch valuable service I would mention Mr. H. Ballantine, Inspector, B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, who deserves high commendation, and Mr. Kuvarji Dárásha, A'bkári Inspector, Jalgaon.

Conclusion.

35. In conclusion, I have to thank the Inspector-General of Police for cordial co-operation and the District Magistrates of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Khándesh for the interest they have taken in the repression of opium smuggling.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. POLLEN,

Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

APPENDIX 1.

Statement showing the number of Chests weighed and passed at the scales for export to different parts of India, and the amount of Duty levied thereon during the year 1901-1902 and the previous year.

For Export to	1900-1901.		1901-1902.	
	Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madras Presidency	234½	1,64,150	...	.....
Nizám's Territory	227½	1,59,250	226	1,58,200
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	186½	1,30,550	150½	1,05,350
Mysore (Duty-free)	20	.....	20	.....
Coorg (do.)	1	.....	½	.....
Bombay Presidency	21,461	1,07,64,500	18,923	94,85,500
Do. (Duty-free)	86	.....	70	.....
Total ...	22,216½	1,12,18,450	19,390	97,49,050

APPENDIX 2.

Statement showing the number of Chests cleared from the scales for places in the Bombay Presidency, and the number of Chests actually arrived during the year 1901-1902, as compared with the two previous years, and the average for each of the three years ending 1898-99 and 1895-96.

Year.	Number of Chests in transit at the beginning of the year.	Number of Chests passed at the scales during the year.		Number of Chests lost on the way.	Number of Chests in transit at the end of the year.	Number of Chests sent direct to Destination.		Number of Chests lodged in the warehouse.
		Duty-paid.	Duty-free.			Duty-paid.	Duty-free.	
Average for the three years ending 1895-1896 ...	1,375	29,334	145	...	1,429	292	145	28,946
Average for the three years ending 1898-1899 ...	577	24,124	135	...	320	363	135	24,018
In 1899-1900 ...	99½	27,489	99½	...	200	386½	99½	27,002
In 1900-1901 ...	200	21,461	86	1	22	170	86	21,469
In 1901-1902 ...	22	18,923	70	...	458½	120	70	18,368½

J. POLLEN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkári.

APPENDIX 2 (*a*).

Statement showing the Exports at the different rates of duty from the Scales to places in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1901-1902, as compared with the previous year, and the Duty paid thereon.

Rate of Duty per Chest.	1900-1901.		1901-1902.	
	Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.		Rs.
Rs. 700	170	1,19,000	120	84,000
„ 500	21,291	1,06,45,500	18,803	94,01,500
Total ...	21,461	1,07,64,500	18,923	94,85,500

APPENDIX 2 (*b*).

Statement showing the number of duty-paid Opium Chests actually imported and the amount of Duty actually realized by encashment of Hundis and brought to account in the year 1901-1902.

	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.
Chests passed and duty levied at the scales in 1901-1902 ...	18,923	94,85,500
Deduct—(1) Chests lost on the way	...	.....
(2) Chests which had not arrived in Bombay before the close of the year, including—		
(*a*) Chests on which duty was realized within the year	...	.....
(*b*) Chests on which duty was not realized within the year	458½	2,29,650
	18,464½	92,55,850
Add—Chests passed at the scales in 1900-1901, which arrived in Bombay in 1901-1902, including—		
(*a*) Chests on which duty was realized in 1900-1901...	5	.....
(*b*) Chests on which duty was realized in 1901-1902 ...	17	8,900
	18,486½	92,64,750

J. POLLEN,
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APPENDIX 3.

Statement showing the Transactions at the Bombay Opium Warehouse for the year 1901-1902.

				Chests.
Book balance on 31st July 1901				1,114
Deduct—Deficiency discovered on stock being taken at the end of the year 1900-1901				16½
Actual stock on 1st August 1901				1,097½
Imported during the year under report				18,368½
				19,466
Exported to China				17,582½
Do. to Zanzibar and other African ports				25½
Do. to Cochin and Allepey				...
				17,608
		Chests.	Chests.	
Sold for home consumption—				
(*a*)—To Native States—				
Dharampur		1		
Bánsda		½		
Bhor		½		
Cutch...		56½		
Káthiáwár		49½		
Cambay		12		
Rewa Kántha		1		
			121	
(*b*)—To the Licensed Opium Vendors of—				
Bombay		101		
Kaira...		31		
Panch Mahál		4		
Broach		30		
Surat...		15½		
Ahmedabad		51		
Násik		20½		
Khándesh		65		
Ahmednagar		38		
Poona		47		
Sholápur		30		
			433	
(*c*)—To Government for supply of Depôts			273	
(*d*)— Do. Madras Presidency			551	
				1,378
			Total disposed of ...	18,986
Book balance on 31st July 1902				480
				19,466

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Salt, Opium and Abkári.

APPENDIX 4.

Statement showing the Prices of Opium ruling in the Bombay Market, in each month of the year 1901-1902, contrasted with the Prices quoted for similar Opium in the principal markets of China, viz., Hongkong and Shanghai, and in the Calcutta Market.

Months.	1901-1902.							
	Bombay Market.		Hongkong.		Shanghai.		Calcutta Market.	
	One year old.	Two years old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	Pátna.	Benares.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
August 1901	1,260	1,284	1,189	1,269	1,223	1,303	1,347	1,316
September	1,271	1,312	1,191	1,299	1,326	1,321	1,300	1,276
October	1,299	1,329	1,210	1,284	1,339	1,357	1,297	1,255
November	1,309	1,338	1,181	1,237	1,298	1,326	1,307	1,255
December	1,263	1,296	1,278	1,320	1,269	1,297	1,269	1,247
January 1902	1,234	1,277	1,276	1,317	1,293	1,321	1,223	1,224
February	1,196	1,300	1,271	1,312	1,312	1,342	1,224	1,232
March	1,220	1,300	1,253	1,299	1,293	1,361	1,207	1,213
April	1,256	1,304	1,219	1,271	1,178	1,327	1,134	1,138
May	1,252	1,287	1,175	1,245	1,169	1,308	1,100	1,089
June	1,237	1,277	1,198	1,342	1,234	1,358	1,120	1,087
July	1,257	1,294	1,192	1,321	1,285	1,377	1,126	1,136
Total ...	15,054	15,598	14,633	15,516	15,219	15,998	14,654	14,468
Average for 1901-1902.	1,254	1,300	1,219	1,293	1,268	1,333	1,221	1,206
Do. 1900-1901.	1,234	1,250	1,203	1,280	1,286	1,358	1,376	1,375

J. POLLEN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt,
Opium and Ábkári.

APPENDIX 5.

Statement showing the Quantities of Opium actually passed into consumption, the rate of consumption per head of Population, the Number of Shops licensed for the Sale of Opium and the Number of Licenses granted to Medical Practitioners in each British District during the year 1901-1902.

Names of Districts.	Population.	Total Sales of Opium.	Rate of consumption per head of Population.	Number of licensed Opium Shops.	Number of Licenses granted to Medical Practitioners.
		Lbs.	Tolas.		
Bombay	776,006	13,629	·70	12	409
Ahmedabad	795,967	10,282	·52	148	11
Kaira	716,332	4,230	·24	119	1
Panch Maháls	261,020	1,523	·23	37	...
Broach	291,763	4,160	·57	50	...
Surat	637,017	2,571	·16	24	13
Thána	811,433	538	·03	17	...
Násik	816,504	2,792	·14	41	...
Khándesh	1,427,382	9,290	·26	102	...
Ahmednagar	837,695	5,532	·26	58	...
Poona	995,330	6,329	·25	53	...
Sholápur	720,977	5,026	·28	46	...
Sátára	1,146,559	1,404	·05	39	...
Belgaum	993,976	554	·02	16	...
Dhárwár	1,113,298	632	·02	22	...
Bijápur	735,435	247	·01	15	...
Kánara	454,490	109	·01	11	...
Ratnágiri	1,167,927	170	·01	8	...
Kolába	605,566	473	·03	13	2
Karáchi	607,828	4,104	·27	76	...
Hyderabad	989,030	6,670	·27	95	2
Thar and Párkar	363,894	3,662	·40	54	...
Shikárpur	1,018,113	4,345	·17	63	...
Upper Sind Frontier	232,045	557	·09	11	...
Baroda Cantonment	3,162	32	·40	...	...
Aden	43,974	144	·13	...	...
Total for 1901-1902 ..	18,562,723	89,005	·19	1,130	438
Total for 1900-1901 ...	18,562,723	92,917	·20	1,151	458

APPENDIX 6.

Summary of the Account of the Opium Transactions of the undermentioned Native States during the year 1901-1902.

Name of State or Political Agency.	Stock on 1st August 1901.	Imported from Ma'lwa,		Imported from Bombay,		Imported from Government Local Depôt.	Confiscated Opium.	Excess on reweighment.	Total.	Sold and consumed.	Dry-age.	Stock on 31st July 1902.	Population.	Rate of licit consumption per head of Population.
		Duty free.	Duty paid.	Market.	Government Warehouse.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Tolas.
Cutch	1,686	...	272	7,690	...	...	3	...	9,651	8,558	217	876	488,022	·70
Káthiáwár ...	7,571	...	12,046	6,737	...	7,900	70	8	34,332	26,738	336	7,258	2,329,196	·46
Pálanpur	2,706	6,193	...	...	...	960	...	...	9,859	5,834	138	3,887	467,271	·5
Mahi Kántha ...	1,245	1,837	...	...	...	281	...	...	3,363	2,188	26	1,149	361,545	·24
Rewa Kántha ...	1,146	1,497	408	136	...	...	26	1	3,214	2,478	107	629	479,065	·21
Cambay	162	...	...	1,633	...	...	...	...	1,795	1,338	6	451	75,225	·71
Other States ...	246	...	...	272	612	2,482	1	...	3,613	3,365	10	238	2,475,739	·05
Total for 1901-1902.	14,762	9,527	12,726	16,468	612	11,623	100	9	65,827	50,499	840	14,488	6,676,063	·30
Total for 1900-1901.	16,238	11,706	12,318	22,321	816	11,255	70	17	74,741	58,992	987	14,762	6,676,063	·35

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APPENDIX 7.

Table giving the figures of production and consumption of Opium in the Baroda State.

	Average of three years ending 1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area under Poppy cultivation	4,153	4	6,982	11,964
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Poppy Juice.				
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year ...	98,808	33,606	33,646	107,809
Purchased during the year	73,654	40	107,697	154,607
Total ...	172,462	33,646	141,343	262,416
Utilized in the manufacture of opium ...	98,566	...	33,534	107,447
Stock on hand at the end of the year ...	73,896	33,646	107,809	154,969
Total ...	172,462	33,646	141,343	262,416
Production and purchase of opium.				
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year ...	332,564	350,942	215,001	217,479
Manufactured from juice	87,346	...	29,721	94,813
Imported from Málwa	.....	...	...	...
Confiscated opium	21	3	12	1
Total Stock ...	419,931	350,945	244,734	312,293
Disposal of Opium.				
Exported to Bombay *vid* Ahmedabad ...	13,588	94,933	...	81,165
Issued to Licensed Retailers ... Navsári ...	.....	...	1,920	1,744
Baroda... ...	.....	...	14,625	14,372
Kadi	.....	...	6,109	4,451
Amreli	.....	...	4,316	3,317
Total ...	47,866	32,465	26,970	23,884
Total ...	61,454	127,398	26,970	105,049
Loss from dryage, etc.	5,373	8,546	285	6,492
Stock on hand at the end of the year ...	353,104	215,001	217,479	200,752
Total of Exports and Sales, Loss and Balance	419,931	350,945	244,734	312,293

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Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

APPENDIX 8.

Statement showing the details of the several items comprising the total Imperial Revenue of the Presidency from Opium in the year 1901-1902 and in the previous year, and also the net Provincial share of the Excise Opium Revenue for the same period.

Items.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opium duty	1,10,01,600	(a) 94,30,150
Deduct—		
Duty on Opium transferred to "Excise"	6,53,800	6,61,500
Duty on Exports to Cochin and Allepey	42,700	.....
Do. to Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	.....	.....
	6,96,500	6,61,500
Net Opium Duty	1,03,05,100	87,68,650
Transhipment and Re-export Fees	21,180	18,453
Warehouse rent and other miscellaneous receipts ...	16,602	13,399
Total ...	1,03,42,882	88,00,502
Deduct—Refund ...	.....	.....
Net Receipts	1,03,42,882	88,00,502
Add—Imperial share of Excise Receipts	5,93,395	5,76,480
Total Imperial Receipts	1,09,36,277	93,76,982
Net Provincial Share	1,97,798	1,92,160
Add—On account of confiscated opium sent to Gazipur or Patna Factories, *vide* Government of India's No. 2915—A., dated 1st July 1898, embodied in Government Resolution No. 4521, dated 11th July 1898, Revenue Department	3,000	3,000
Total Provincial Share	2,00,798	1,95,160

(a) This figure includes differential duty of Rs. 1,65,400 levied on 827 chests removed from the Bombay Opium Warehouse.

APPENDIX 9.

Statement showing the Excise Opium Revenue from all sources for the year 1901-1902.

Names of Districts.	Opium duty on actual sales.	License fees.	Profit on Sale of Government Opium.	Contribution for Government Establishment.	Fines and Confiscations.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Duty on Opium suppplied to Native States.	Refunds granted to Native States.	Net Duty on Opium supplied to Native States.	Total Excise Opium Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	70,092	3,600	35,397	12,120	6	251	1,21,466	...	...	...	1,21,466
Ahmedabad	52,879	23	...	15,960	26	...	68,888	...	...	...	68,888
Kaira	21,754	1	...	7,200	5	10	28,970	...	...	...	28,970
Panch Mahâls	7,833	...	...	3,300	...	...	11,133	...	...	...	11,133
Broach	21,594	...	...	7,680	4	...	29,078	...	...	...	29,078
Surat	13,222	5	...	3,120	4	...	16,351	...	...	...	16,351
Thâna	2,767	2,161	...	...	51	1	4,980	...	...	...	4,980
Nâsik	14,359	...	...	5,520	...	...	19,879	...	...	..	19,879
Khândesh	47,777	...	...	15,600	806	...	64,183	...	...	..	64,183
Ahmednagar	23,450	...	...	9,960	2	...	38,412	...	...	...	38,412
Poona	32,549	...	...	9,720	...	...	42,269	...	...	...	42,269
Sholâpur	25,848	...	...	7,920	46	...	33,814	...	...	...	33,814
Sâtâra	7,221	10,298	..	....	...	...	17,519	...	...	...	17,519
Belgaum	2,849	1,327	...	...	...	4	4,180	...	...	...	4,180
Dhârwâr	3,250	7,575	...	...	8	4	10,837	...	...	...	10,837
Bijâpur	1,270	1,677	...	...	...	1	2,948	...	...	...	2,948
Kanara	561	564	...	...	...	...	1,125	...	...	...	1,125
Ratnâgiri	874	890	...	...	...	...	1,764	...	...	...	1,764
Kolâba	2,433	1,285	...	...	...	1	3,719	...	...	...	3,719
Karâchi	21,106	...	...	3,400	...	16	24,522	...	...	...	24,522
Hyderabad	53,136	...	...	6,809	1	33	59,979	...	...	...	59,979
Shikârpur	25,210	...	...	2,059	...	18	27,287	...	...	...	27,287
Aden	741	1,300	...	...	...	...	2,041	...	...	...	2,041
Baroda Cantonment ...	165	102	...	...	...	...	267	...	...	...	267
											(a)+1,33,029
Total for 1901-1902 ...	4,57,749	30,808	35,397	1,10,338	959	339	6,35,611	2,13,076	80,047	1,33,029	7,68,640
Total for 1900-1901 ...	4,77,858	21,079	31,629	1,10,331	225	404	6,41,526	2,40,232	90,565	1,49,667	7,91,193

(a) This is net duty on Opium supplied to Native States.

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Salt, Opium and Abkári.

APPENDIX 10.

Statement showing the quantity of Opium bought by the several Native States and the Amount of Duty leviable thereon at the reduced rates during the year 1901-1902.

Names of States.	Quantity of Duty-paid Opium bought.	Amount of Duty levied at Rs. 700 per Chest.	Duty Refundable.		Net Duty to be retained by Government.	
			Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
	Lbs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cutch	7,962	40,950	One-third.	13,650	Two-thirds.	27,300
Káthiáwár	26,683	1,37,229	Do.	45,743	Do.	91,486
Pálanpur	960	4,937	Full.	4,937	...	...
Mahi Kántha ...	281	1,445	Do.	1,445	...	...
Rewa Kántha ...	544	2,800	Do.	2,800	...	...
Cambay	1,633	8,400	Do.	8,400	...	...
Sátára Jághírs ...	760	3,909	One-tenth.	391	Nine-tenths.	3,518
Other States	2,606	13,406	One-fifth.	2,681	Four-fifths.	10,725
Total ...	41,429	2,13,076	...	80,047	...	1,33,029

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Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

APPENDIX 11.

Statement showing the number of cases under the Opium Act investigated and the manner in which they were disposed of during the year 1901-1902.

British district or Native State.	Number of Cases Brought up.									Number of persons tried.	Number of persons discharged or acquitted.	Number of persons convicted.	Nature and Amount of Punishment Awarded.					Quantity of contraband opium seized.
	Illegal cultivation of poppy.	Illegal manufacture of opium.	Illegal possession of opium.	Illegal transport of opium.	Illegal import of opium.	Illegal export of opium.	Illegal sale of opium.	Breach of conditions of license	Total.				Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Fines.			
															Total amount adjudged.	Amount recovered.	Imprisonment awarded in default of payment.	
Bombay	...	...	15	...	3	...	...	...	18	20	3	17	Days. 90	Days. ...	Rs. a. p. 307 0 0	Rs. a. p. 232 0 0	Days 61	Lbs t. grs. 27 30 157
Ahmedabad	...	...	50	...	2	...	...	...	52	55	6	49	547	5	1,100 0 0	684 0 0	322	50 24 96
Kaira	...	...	13	1	7	...	1	...	22	23	7	16	291	2	145 0 0	105 0 0	47	22 13 175
Panch Mahals	1	...	18	...	8	1	...	...	28	32	2	30	1,166	...	1,123 0 0	308 6 3	509	13 4 157
Broach	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	9	9	1	8	...	...	124 0 0	124 0 0	...	0 14 62
Surat	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	4	30	...	27 0 0	27 0 0	...	0 8 38
Thána	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	203 0 0	200 0 0	7	0 22 10
Násik	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	49	51	4	47	440	...	481 0 0	451 0 0	22	9 37 135
Khándesh	...	...	92	...	9	...	1	...	102	110	17	93	1,350	180	1,642 0 0	1,262 0 0	254	148 29 125
Ahmednagar	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	5	2	3	...	...	31 0 0	31 0 0	...	0 18 118
Poona	...	...	4	...	...	1	12	7	24	26	4	22	90	...	539 0 0	539 0 0	...	1 19 135
Sholápur	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	6	6	3	3	...	...	55 0 0	55 0 0	...	4 13 102
Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	150	...	330 0 0	330 0 0	...	0 0 28
Belgaum	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	1	4	30	...	86 0 0	86 0 0	...	0 20 35
Dhárwár	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	110 0 0	70 0 0	30	0 39 124
Bijápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	..	0 0 0
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	0 0 0
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	......	...	0 0 0
Kolába	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	0 0 0
Hyderabad	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	0 6 0
Karáchi	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	0 2 90
Shikárpur	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	0 5 78
Thar and Párkar	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	0 3 135
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	0 0 0
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	0 0 0
Total of British Districts for 1901-1902	2	1	267	1	33	2	23	7	336	362	52	310	4,184	187	6,353 0 0	4,549 6 3	1,252	281 36 0
Corresponding Total for 1900-1901	1	1	178	...	48	4	15	2	249	235	33	252	8,763	81	4,153 13 0	3,035 9 0	1,255	340 39 12
Cutch	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	6	...	6	3	...	120 0 10	120 0 10	...	7 3 93
Káthiáwár	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	4	3	8	...	251 0 0	227 12 0	8	33 17 112
Pálanpur	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	10	14	2	12	6 8	...	224 0 0	53 0 0	150	43 8 112
Mahi Kántha	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	15	...	15 0 0	.....	23	0 11 23
Rewa Kántha	...	...	28	...	3	2	...	...	33	37	6	31	798	...	943 0 0	343 9 6	320	23 8 85
Kolhápur and Southern Maratha Country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	0 0 0
States under Surat Agency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	0 0 0
States under Sátára Agency .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	0 10 0
Total of Native States for 1901-1902	...	...	46	2	8	2	...	...	58	67	12	55	1,522	...	1,563 0 10	754 6 4	501	107 19 62
Corresponding Total for 1900-1901	1	...	69	...	13	...	2	...	85	103	22	81	1,170	167	2,916 8 0	1,928 10 3	579	79 11 127
Grand Total of British Districts and Native States for 1901-1902	2	1	313	3	41	4	23	7	394	429	64	365	5,706	187	7,916 0 10	5,303 12 7	1,753	389 15 62
Corresponding Grand Total for 1900-1901	2	1	247	...	61	4	17	2	334	338	55	333	9,933	248	7,070 5 0	4,964 3 3	1,834	420 10 139

J. POLLEN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári.

APPENDIX 12.

Note showing corrections and alterations necessary to make Chapter VI of the Government of India, Opium Memorandum (Edition of the year 1900), relating to the Presidency of Bombay, correct with reference to the facts and figures for the Revenue year 1901-1902 :—

Paragraph 54: Line 1—July 1902 for July 1898.
Line 2—Rs. 7,69,000 for Rs. 9,49,000, and Rs. 5,91,000 for Rs. 8,23,000.

Paragraph 57: Line 19—Rs. 11½ for Rs. 10½.
Last line—Rs. 12 for Rs. 11.

Paragraph 58: Sub-paragraph (1)—
Line 2—add "and Khairpur" after Baroda.

Paragraph 59: Sub-paragraph (2)—

for the last sentence substitute the following:—

"The licensee must procure his supplies from a Government Depôt but is not, like the farmers in districts where the selection system obtains bound by fixed maximum selling prices, except in the Baroda Cantonment. The restrictions regarding the minimum prices, however, continue under this system."

Line 30—1,130 for 1,149.
Last line—1901-1902 for 1897-98.

Paragraph 60: Line 1—1901-1902 for 1897-98, and 1,113 for 1,466.
Line 2—6,36,000 for 7,29,000.
Line 3—4,58,000 for 6,03,000.
Line 4—14·3 for 12·4.

Paragraph 60: Sub-paragraph 2—
Line 1—637 for 1,175.
Line 2—1901-1902 for 1897-98.
Line 2—299 for 597.

Paragraph 61: Line 5—438 for 109.
Line 6—1901-1902 for 1897-98.
Line 6—Surat for Poona.

Paragraph 64: A sub-paragraph to be inserted stating—
"In the portion of the Thar and Párkar District lying east of the Eastern Nára Canal the limit of private possession of crude opium or of drugs prepared from opium other than smoking preparations is 10 tolás."

Paragraph 66: Line 1—1901 for 1891.
Line 2—1901-1902 for 1897-98, and 1,113 for 1466, and 2·4 for 3·1.
For the last sentence substitute the following:—

"It is highest in Bombay Town and Island, Broach, Ahmedabad and Thar and Párkar (Sind)."

Appendix I, page 27.—Line 4—1901 for 1891.
Column 2 of the Table—1901-1902 for 1897-98.
Column 3 „ —769 for 949.
Column 4 „ —8·34 for 8·56.
Column 5 „ —0-0-6 for 0-0-7.

Appendix II, page 27.—Line 3—1901 for 1891.
Column 2 of the Table—1901-1902 for 1897-98.
Column 4 „ —4·3 for 2·4.
Column 5 „ —14·3 for 12·4.
Column 6 „ —2·4 for 3·1.

J. POLLEN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Annual Reports.

Report on the Administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the Revenue year 1901-1902.

No. 825.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th February 1903.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, No. 6923, dated 22nd December 1902—Submitting the Report on the Administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the Revenue year 1901-1902.

RESOLUTION.—The decline in the export of opium to China continued during the year. The reason assigned in paragraph 10 of the Commissioner's report is not clearly stated and the subject ought to have been dealt with in greater detail in view of the large decrease of Imperial revenue.

2. The effects of continued famine and scarcity on the home trade are clearly reflected in the figures given in Appendices 5 and 6 attached to the report. In every district of the Presidency proper except Kánara and in all the Native States there has been a more or less marked decline in sales. The districts of Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur in Sind alone show any considerable increase of consumption. In the districts in which the separate shop system was introduced the decrease in sales may have been partly due to higher prices, as represented in the report, but it was not more marked in these districts than in others, and the decline in the amount of duty on opium sold was counterbalanced by an increase in the amount paid for privilege of vend, the total revenue being greater than in 1900-1901. Under the influence of competition prices will no doubt find their proper level.

3. The number of cases tried under the Opium Act shows an increase especially in Khándesh where some large and important seizures of opium were effected. The consumption per head in the latter district is still very low and both in that district and in Gujarát the skill and energy of the Opium Preventive Establishment will be fully taxed.

P. J. MEAD,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioners of Divisions,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,
The Accountant General,
The Chief Collector of Customs in Sind,
The Political Agent, Kaira,
The Political Agent, Thána,
The Political Agent, Kolába,
The Political Agent, Sholápur,
} With copies of the Report.

[P. T. O.

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The Political Agent, Sátára,
The Political Agent, Dhárwár,
The Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Agent, Pálanpur,
The Political Agent, Sávantvádi,
The Political Agent, Surat,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Railway.

} With copies of the Report.

The Resident at Baroda,
The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India.

} By letter.